Busmess Notices

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New Hork Daily Tribune

SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1861. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "Tax

Tainuas," New-York.

Notice.

The address of subscribers to THE TRIBUSE being printed by machinery, we cannot mail our Daily for six days only in each week. We make this announcement because, in a few instances, subscribers have requested us not to send our Sunday edition. THE TRIBUNE for Sanday is filled with news and other interesting matter which does not appear in our other Daily issues.

The rumor that ex-Gov. Wise has been captured is repeated, but we find no such corroboration as would induce belief. Wise will not be easily caught; he has a pair of Vuginia legs.

Virginia is now represented to the Senate, Mesere. W. B. Wiley and J. S. Carlile having been admitted to seate, after a long debate, by a vote practically usanimous. The result was applauded from the galleries,

Our Post-Office Department makes a bandsome gain by the suspension of mails to the Rebel States. The cost of transportation in that section exceeded the income by more than \$3,-

There is a stir in the various hotbeds of treason at Washington, known as the Departments. Potter of Wi con in is the Chairman of the Traitor Hunting Committee, and many a trembling clerk dready feels that terrible bowie-knife at his official throat. Let the search be thorough, and the execution merciless.

Harvey's case appears to be worse and worse, as the light is let in upon it. All the secrets of the Cabinet were regularly sent by him to Magrath, the traitor Judge at Charleston, even the votes and their variations being duly transmitted. Yet thus far there is no indication that he is to

At last the Government is moving toward the organization of a small force of cavalry. It is high time, as the successful forays of the enemy's mounted men in Virginia bave proved. We understand that the Lincoln Cavalry, a volunteer regiment of this city, and the First Regiment New-York State Cavalry, will be forthwith put into service.

"Read the clear, forcible charge of Judge Catron (a Southern man) to the Grand Jury of the United States Court at St. Louis, which we print on another page. It is refreshing to find such an expression of patriotism and loyalty to the Constitution from the beach which is incumbered by the author of the Merryman habeas corpus special pleading. If any man is in doubt as to what con-t tutes treason, let him carefully I Judge Catron's explanation, and he will

longer.

- been expected, the New-Orleans denial of the statement of subjects in Louisiana Rebel army. This al, whose note THE LETTER AND THE SPIRIT.

If, on the 4th day of March last, Abraham Lincoln, as he turned from delivering his Inaugural Address and taking the oath of office, had received a telegraphic dispatch informing bim that a French, Russian or Austrian army of One Hundred Thousand Men had just landed at Nortolk or Richmond, and was marching in full force on Washington, intent on its capture, does any one doubt that it would have been his imperative duty to call out at once the Militia of the Union to resist such invasion? Would be not have been more than justified to borrowing money, and buying arms, and making contracts for Horses, Wagous, Tents, Food, and everything essential to the repulse and overthrow of the invaders? Who would not have exegrated him as a coward and an imbecile had he refused or hesitated to do so !

"What! without authority from Congress ? " Yes, without express authority. The exigency would be a law to itself. There was no Congress then in existence-there could be none for weeks if not months. True, we can make House without California and other such; but it is only decent to give them a chance to be repre sented if they will. A new Congress can hardly be assembled earlier than July, unless the necessity for such meeting was long ago foreseen and provided against. Meantime, the Republic must live, and the President must take care that it suffer no deadly harm.

Mr. Lincoln undoubtedly exceeded his authority in calling out Militia and making other provision for suppressing the Great Rebellion. He would have been a fool and a traitor had he done otherwise. The fact that the last Congress might have foreseen and provided for the emergency that confronted him, in no manuer excused him from defending and preserving the Nation. Congress has undoubted power to disavow any of his acts for which there was no express legal warrant, and he must abide the consequences. But there never was a shadow of danger that such fate would befall him. He knew that whatever was essential to the National Defense would be sanctioned by Congress whenever it should meet: had that Congress been entirely composed of Democrats (nos Disuntoniste) he would have been perfectly safe in standing by the Country to the full extent and looking to that Congress for indemnity. That traitors should cavil was to be expected; we need Presidents that do not deprecate their bostility. To such, the Country stands ever ready to say, "Well done, good and "faithful servant!" Let the President thoroughly satisfy and gratify the loyal by putting forth all possible energy in stemming the tide of treason, and he need not mind the adder hiss of its more insidious votaries.

AN UNIMPROVED EXPERIENCE. If the Government of the United States has been the victim of misplaced confidence, the lessons have been so severe that it would be unpardenable should the country be made to suffer again from a like credulity. And yet-we say it with all due deference, and because we trust the mistakes are of that nature that the attention of the Government only need be called to the subject to have them corrected-the lessons seem to have been given without making such an impression as would guard against the possibility of a repetition. We referred a day or two ago to the fact that Capt Adams, of the Sabine, arrived last week at Portsmouth, still in command of that vessel, notwithstanding to had four months before been guilty of a disobedience of orders so flagrant that he utterly defeated the policy of the Government, and left it at the most important crisis in its history, the mere sport of circumstances. We do not complain of or regret this result, but we do not, therefore, any the less condemn the treachery that produced such happy cousequences, or any the more believe that we may heedlessly do wrong in the faith that good will come out of it. The lesson, on the contrary, trusted who has once proved faithless, or

should have taught us that no man should be known to be in sympathy with the enemy. Had Capt. Adams come home in the Sabine in irons, he would have been, it seems to us, in his proper ce, rather than in command of her. So we from Washington, that clerks in the public are not to be removed, though known to siouists, because of their familiarity with ue of business. Do we undervalue is it that the Government undervalues a farce of the reason given for contraitors in office, as well as ptain Adams retaining his port ler, with a fine ship under he after he had betrayed

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go on board a paval vessel unless he is already rated on a home station! We are not in the seamen's boarding-house business, but we would have cutered into a contract, and bound ourselves in beavy penalties to have sent h m a few thousand seamen, between sun and sun, from this city alone, if he had only dropped us a line who would have done the whole business prompt'y and efficiently. But even that extraordinary step was quite uncalled for. We know, from good authority, that the loyal people of Nerfolk were willing and even anxious to be admitted to the Navy-Yard, that they might defead it; but that privilege was denied them by Commodore Mc-

Cauley. Instead of sending men, however, which might have been done quietly, accepting the offer of aid on the spot, the Government contented itself with "early in April" "cautioning" Commotore McCauley. On the 10th of April he was ordered to get ready to remove everything. Then the Merrimack, which was capable of extricuting berself, and everything else, was ordered to be got ready for sea. The answer was that it could not be done under a month. The Engmeer in-Chief, nevertheless, went down to Norfolk and did it in two days. But in the meantime the Government seems to have doubted whether there was any officer to be trusted at Norfolk, and that distrust was confirmed by Commodore McCauley following the example of Capt. Adams, and disobeying orders. He refused en two consecutive days to per t the Mercimsck to take herself and the orter vessels to sea. Thus from the 10th of April 10 the 20th, precious time was consumed in this dawdling mismanagement, till the enemy, having seized the powder magazine as the first installment of the great prize, which for ten days they had been invited to help themselves to, Commodore Mc-Cauley scuttled the ships as a matter of form, and left everything to be seized at their leisure. Had not Capt. Paulding come along at the last moment, and burned up what it was impossible to save, the insurgents would have made a clean

sweep of everything. Now why the Government did not save everything by sending men; or why, failing for any reason to do this, it did not, when all along from early in April to the 17th or 18th, acc upon the unmistatable evidence that there was nobody there to coulide in, send somebody in whom they could have confidence; or why when, after all, treachery or imbecitity, or cowardice, or whatever it was, had done its perfect work, that nobody was punished, nobody's conduct even was inquired into, are among the things incomprehensible to our dell minds. We can only hope that Commodore McCauley, who it seems still holds he commission, and has never, so far as the public knows, received even a rebuke for a fadure of duty either very weak or very wicked, may not be put in command of another navy yard, but we confess our confidence is not great,

CIVIL CRITICISM OF MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Boston Daily Advertiser-in the main as collent newspaper-has been persuaded by " a gentleman in Washington, of very high reputation, and, although not now in military life, a "graduate of West Point," into publishing the

The efforts now making to dispurage the Government and the highest mittary surface life abstraction in storm than the war-have always had a horizon of relation of terror, and an amiliarch regard for good and carry going there mineral legislations in ways were high and insolvent, and I dread it. No seem has a re-to judge of things of which he has no knowledge."

-It has always seemed to us, nor have we changed our opinion, that, admitting the possibility of such a toing as military mismanagement -mind! we are not so bold at to say that such a thing is possible—it is exceedingly proper for somebody to denounce it in the newspapers It has further seemed to us, always presuming the possibility aforeeaid, that censure and criticism, considering the dangers of courts-martial and of cashiering, can hardly be expected from gontle men of the army. In the third place, unless our memory is at fault, some of the finest military tiems which the world possesses, have come from writers who, although they knew something of "the division of a battle," did " never set "a squadron in the field." In the fourth place. we think that, even a Brigadier-General of the newest creation, is quite willing to be praised by the newspapers, however waspish be may be when blamed. In the fifth place, we think that one journalist is quite as likely to noderstand something of the matter as another-that we are quite as likely, now that Gen. Webb has left it, to be right as the late unlucky Courier and

When an unfortunate soldier is out at the elbows, and at other important points of his person-when he is half-starved upon pea-coffee, rusty pork and adamantine bread-when he is sent upon a perilous journey without ammunition or arms-when he is led directly upon a battery masking death-we do not see that it requires the genius of a Napoleon, nor of a Gen. Pierce, to see that some things are out of joint. Such, at least, is apt to be the opinion of the fine fel lows who carry muskets and have not reached the altitudinous dignity of saddles. That a soldier must eat, must be clothed-head, foot and backmust have firelock, ball and powder, will, we think be conceded. Butchers, bakers, pork-packers, tailors, shoemakers, may have as tolerable a notion of the wants of an army as they have of the wants of their customers in private and peaceful life. Every commissary is not, ex officio, a Cate of public benesty; ner is every contractor a two legged compendation of the cardinal virtues. There may be a good many dirty little jobs going on simultaneously and connected with a patriotic war; but we do not perceive how the propriety of the war insures the good reputation of pocu lators and swindlers, nor how a man becomes the foe of his country because he hates to see its

resources squandered to no good end. Take another illustration! Here is a Brigadier-General who has all his life kept a country store, and has sold "notions" to the vicinage. His military services have been limited to twelve hours' evolutions, annually, upon the mildest of muster fields. What is there about this gentleman after he has been mustered into the service of the United States-admitting the fact that he wears his epaulette every day, which we candid--what is there in the fact that he has attained a position in which he may do a deal of mischief, which should strike the reflecting mind with awe, and should prevent tais newspaper, or any other newspaper from charactorizing his blunders wherever he commits them? Suppose that this hand which now holds the pen and sheds the pacific ink, bad for twenty years guided the destinies of a rural t nobody can regiment? Would it have been better fitted to the manufactures was found to be impossible; the

appreciate the beauties of Big Bothel and of | tariff itself must be destroyed. As money could Little Betbel ! But we do not wish to be misunderstood.

reserving that the judgments of mea out of the army may sometimes be well founded, we do not mean to say that those judgments may not very often be in facor of brave and excellent officers, and in praise of judicious movements. We do not believe that any officer who has a healthy relish for a military good name will care to see praise degenerate into undiscriminating flattery. If we are to say that leaders were all right, all brave, and all skillful in their defeats, will some gentleman of the all-admiration school t-il us what we are to say of those who are all right, all brave, and all skiliful in their victories? If all men are to be praised—if every man engaged, pioneers and all, is to taste the sweet cup of adulation -if every man is to receive an equal sprig of laurel, we know not a few will ask to be excused from such vulgar gazetting. No good soldier cares for a credit which does not belong to him; and no good general wants a reputation thrust upon im. If we begin the war by making glory cheap, we shall have cowardice at a high rate pefore we are at peace. If only soldiers are to glorify soldiers, on the other band, what will come of civic rewards! How is the Corporation of New-York to know upon whom to beatow the gold boxes and the freedom of the city ! If success is not to be the criterion of military ability, at least to a certain extent, we shall have unfortunate gentlemen importuning the War office for pensions because they have been defeated. There will be a premium for wounds in the breast, but there will be a double premium for wounds in the back.

And yet we must insist that the public is discrimina ing. An officer who fights a good battle, and by the fortune of war loses it, is in no danger of cruel criticism In some way the truth will be known. The conquered at Bunker Hill have received for nearly a century the bonors of conquerors. War popularizes the art of war. It teaches every citizen to watch, to weigh, and to wait; to examine maps; to familiarize himself with military elements, and to compare movements. If ten strokes of the President's pen can convert a brigadier into a major-general, why should not the patient perusal of column after column of military intelligence give any man in his wits some idea of the mysteries of war, and some insight into them! If men can study astronomy to some purpose without becoming Herschels or Le Verriers, why may they not study war to some purpose without pretending to be Bankses or Butlers? And if the popular impression is to be altogether disregarded, and that, too, in a matter of life and death to society, then we must suppose that there is no one out of uniform who understands his own interests. But if we are, as we suppose we are, a military people, it is to be supposed that all military intelligence is confined to a few military contractors who happen to control one or two shaky newspapers that live on the Administration which they praise through thick and thin.

BULE AND BUIN.

The colonics planted on this continent from England were the creations of individual enterprise, and in their persions infancy received but small pecuniary help from the Government. But as they acquired population and wealth, and conthe Government which and neglected them in their early struggles against wilderness and savage, became lavish of its care when it discovered they were likely to become profitable customers of the mother country. This care was most strongly manifested by a wholesale policy of repression of their domestic industry. It was minute, searching, and prohibitory, and in time attained a degree of stringency intolerable to the colonists. This condition of bondage was aggravated by the jealousy of the English manufacturers, who were constantly remoustrating against every new form of manufacture as it was set up in the colonies. In England it was all protection, but here it was all prohibition. Everything to manufactured in Eugland. No iron-mill was suffered to exist, no man could manufacture either hat or hobsail. Shoes might be mended, but they must not be made. Printing was prohibited. or permitted by liceuse so arbitrary that the first American bible was printed by stealth. As the colonies increased their consumption of British fabrics, so protection to British manufactures tightened.

Their commerce was equally hampered by this omprehensive tyrauny, being forced into circuitous and expensive channels, that England might be the greater gainer. No colonial history is so blackened with evidences of a pervading selfisbness. The ripened fruit of that self-ascrificing individual enterprise by which the colonies had been planted, was unscrupulously appropriated to minister to the greed of a manufacturing interest at home. From the very dawn of colonization here, the Crown was haunted with fears that this growing market would in some way be lost to England. The files of the Colonial Office show this in various ways. The early Governors were mere spies on the industrial aspirations of the people, and with watchful alacrity reported to the Crown the establishment of a hatter's shop, or the mention of independence. It would be difficult to find, within the range of history, an instance in which power has been more cruelly exercised to repress the industry of an entire people.

The Revolution freed them from this disheartning bondage, legally at least, but not practically. Commerce was more effectually emancipated, and sprang forward with miraculous elasticity to preëminence; but manufacturing continued cel the clog of its old colonial incubus. To this day it has never been permanently shaken off. England, no longer able by circet exercise of power to keep our manufacturing down, has continued to labor persistently to do so by indirection. As her rolling-mills multiplied and her spindles quintupled, she acquired strength to peretuate the old bondage. As her capacity to manufacture increased, so did our ability to consume The American market must be kept open at any nost. British stateamen declared in Parliament that English manufacturers could well afford any loss consequent on glutting this country with goods, provided it were sufficient to break up ours, and commended them for having adopted such a policy. The possession of this market was worth any pecuniary merifice. When this expensive method of destroying us was found too onerous for our manufacturing vitality, other methods equally hase were adopted. Our occasional tariffs proved too strong a rampart against attacks of this kind—they must be overthrown. Crushing be found to attempt the former, so it came forth on call to accomplish the latter. It is on record that while the Democracy was with one band throwing dust in people's eyes to mislead them into the belief that Henry Clay was to be elected by means of British gold, it was clutching that gold with the other, as the price of repealing the tariff of 1842. The free-trade doctrines of that day, instead of being the theories of some closet philosopher, were substantial bank-notes, pock-eted by those who engineered the repeal, and shared in by some who falsified both pledge and conor by actually voting for it. The British gold sent over here to do this deed amounted to nearly \$500,000. The names of those who furnished it have been published. So notorious was this transaction, that The London Times openly admitted the use of this money at Washington to have procured the destruction of the tariff, and American cupidity passed into a byword.

Since that repeal was effected, the manufacturers who purchased it have grown into a colossal power. For sixteen years they have held us in a sort of colonial bondage, pouring in upon us untold millions of their cloth and iron, and taking back no food when they had enough of their own, or could supply themselves more cheaply elsewhere. Within this period they have intrenched themselves on our own soil, where a cloud of active, noisy, unscrupulous agencies combine to undertake a new repeal. The Morrill tariff, while invigorating our own manufactures, has struck Manchester and Sheffield with consternation, and must be overthrown. The American market is more indispensable than ever, and must be kept. Its possession for sixteen years has made British cotton lords and iron kings rich. If they spent half a million, on a former occasion, to reopen it to them, they can afford to spend a million now. The curse of our colonial industry was the arbitrary exercise of power; that of the bational industry is the corrupt use of foreign gold.

It is clear to us that if Pratection should now be struck down, corruption at Wa-hington could alone do the work. All experience points to and confirms such conclusion. If, in the overshadowing emergency which is now upon us, such a deed could be accomplished, men might well despair of the Republic. But the nation watches Congress as keenly as it watches the army. While it relies on one to free us from a ruinous bondage to the South, it will not tolerate the revival of colonial servitude to England.

The World-judging by its official advertise nents-seems to have distanced The Herald a the race for the post of special organ of the slow-coach policy which dominates in Military circles at Washington, yet it allows its correspondents to commit such leze-majesty as the fol

Bpecial Correspondence of The World. Washington, July 11, 1861.

Massington, July 11, 1861.

As for the military movements, plasses, and situations of the last forty-eight hours, they may all be picture-squely described and summed up in a single diasyllable participle: Watting.

Waiting for orders from headquarters; waiting for tidings from Patterson's colomn, and the forthcoming new battle of Banker Hill; waiting until Johnson's forces are crowded around this way: waiting for the final plasses on and entablature of the appropriation bills. A kind of restless waiting for the endless procession of markets and creaking canvastopped wagens moving over the Potomac, for the proper disposition of ten thousand more troops between the blazing tiver and the skirnishing outposts; for the Rebels to get scared, and leave Fhirfax of their own accord; for the selection of the fortunate brigadiers

who are to go ahead and scare them. which is in our and to many to prevent a general engagement at this end of the fine, which, in the plot of the communder, would be a consummation not to be wished.

You see that if the twelve guns pointing their muzzles toward us from Fairfax were to be faced, flanked, or fired at by our column, these might thunder away so kendly as to be heard, not only in Washington, but at Manassas Junction. A few more of the same sort night be whosled up from both these latter places, man a good thany regiments might follow after, till a man a good many regiments might follow after, till a general action would rage fiercely on the enemy sown

This is what our strategists are trying to avoid. In spite of days set by telegraph for great events, not receiving any special dispatches yestoday from this city, Gen. S. out chings to his original plan as firmly as Akrise o . the pendering giant, clung to the petriv-ing rock in Horne's "Orion." Sometimes it does seem as it be clung to his great original too closely, as it he the cowe down into the pound below us, he would not thresh the weakened column opposed to McDowell, even if he should have an advance guaranty of victory from Mars timeelf.

Bear in mind that this is a personal, not a strategical, official, or editorial grumble.

-That dodge wont answer. Your "grumble"

is emitted through the organ, and is calculated to make people distrust the energy and windom of the doings at headquarters. Let us hear no more of this, or The Herald shall be organ instead of your sickly sheet. True, it makes no pretense to Republicanism and not much to priniple of any kind; but it isn's foolishly stupid and doesn't subsist on contributions por is it quartered on the Treasury. As a choice of evils, let The Herald be organ!

Col. Forney, in a recent letter to The Philadelphia Press, thus thanks God that he is not, although he might be with case, as other men

The order of Gen. Scott prohibiting the transmission of any

"The order of Gen. Scott prohibiting the transmission of any telegraphs relating to the war not previously counteraigned by the dominants in General is most never existence of the mischied produced by these newspapers that have risted in its revealtion of the socreta of the Government, which, in every instance, have been conveyed to the commissions.

"For a long time this income has been permitted, but at hat Gen. Scott was brought to a parallil mane of the hybry it produced, and cance the persons for order of this day. Added by this in remains, in the compliance of the hybry it produced, and cance the persons for were enabled to throw reinforcements forward to notificate his mercenniate, and 15.40 men had to be transported against the Potomac in erdor to strengthen our following, who, show the following the Potomac in erdor to strengthen our following ago large street the death-blow at the hourt of transcent if I could have revealed facts which have daily transpired in my hearing. I single have been a more interesting corne pendent, and a muca new patriotic one hand I am ambitions of being."

—Co. Former wellts. The Sunday Magning Change.

-Col. Forney edits The Sunday Morning Chronicle, a "story paper" published in Washington, the last issue of which professed to give a statement of the exact position of each regiment encamped in the District or in Virginia. If the writer and the reponsible editor are to be judged by intention, rather than accuracy in matter of fact, they were guilty of an offense more serious than any New-York journal can be charged with. The one condition on which Gen. Mansfield has given passes to correspondents s that they shall not tell the public the positions of the regiments, and certainly no species of informa-tion could be more grateful to the Rebels, whose pies are thus saved much trouble. Political friends of Col. Forney in Washington, who did not know that he was editor of The Chronicle, have been heard to say that whoever prepared the list in question ought to be shot. The Chronicle published a similar list a week ago, and every week sums up the names of the regiments which have arrived at the Capital. It is natural for an editor who sends telegraphic dispatches to Philadelphia by the two o'clock train from Washington to rejoice that those ournals which use the wires are curtailed of their privileges of paying money for the information of the Northern public as to matters of which the Rebels' allies in Washington keep the Southern leaders well-

FROM WASHINGTON.

Glorious Action of Congres

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1860 Yesterday should be hung with garlands. It leserves a place in history with those which are anniversary, and whose return is bailed with by and ceremony. It would fill the ambition of common man to have been on a list whose cheery "sye" gave to the Magistrate a larger sum of money than was over before placed in the hands of a ruler. Nothing like it was ever before seen. Not merely the giving of the minted coin, but the prompt and hearty tender. There was no higgling and no besitation. They did not stop to drive bargains or to impose conditions. It went through like a motion to adjourn when hungry stomachs were waiting for smoking platters. Nor was the quickness the only marked feature. Its unanimity was no less astonishing. One bundred and forty-nine to fire. A fall bottle of Moet & Chaudon's best brund could not gire half so fine an exhibitation of sense as such an inspiration as this. Faithful Commons! Yes may die and leave your children penailes, but you will give them the glorious record of your names to the Supply bill when your country was in her sorest need. God and the People have this work in hand. It will not always creak heavily with shoes on the wheels and brakes on

Free as the capitalist will be with his treasure hope not one dollar will be pledged until there s a movement toward Richmond. Money enough has been thrown to the winds. If more goes tel it pay for something. Day follows day, and night chases night, and still the heavy hand of lethargy is upon the camp. We have had the spinning of spiders' webs long enough, now lot us have some plain, straightforward, hopest, handto-hand and eye-to-eye fighting. A common Vicginis carcass with or without a bullet-hole in it. s worth just as much and no more than any other trunk. I had as soon see shell and sach at Richmond as at Vera Cruz. It may be delayed as long as pretexts can be found, but 49 must come, and it will come with vengeance. The soldiers have guashed their teeth in junction until blood must answer for it. Who wants prisoners? We want victories to utone for the most heaven-daring rebellion since the world came from chaos. It would have been wise to have sent men in battle in cool blood. You have chosen to hold them like bated buil-dogs until courage has become ferocity. Gen. Soutt pre-poses, God disposes. Richmond must be taken ven if it were the capital of a hundred Virginians, each as demoralized, degraded, and as miserable as she is, in her pride and rage. A starved mendicant breeding negroes and beging a defiant but impotent fist to the Government which has warmed and fed her with manificen band.

The five men who voted against the bill can be soon disposed of. We cannot afford to do Mr. Vallandigham in duplicate. Pallet and brush are laid aside. Even a charcoal sketch cannot be veachsafed to him. He had, on Sunday, "sermons in stones" at the Ohio cames. Unless he improves his breath chlorides will not make him tolerable to nostrils under this herce son, fatal alike to fresh mackerel and to members of Congress. Mr. Ben. Wood did not nee to the mother shot into lde shroud. His elacrity in sinking to ocean caveras did not need the avoirdupois of his vote of gesterday. Barnett of the tail end of Kentucky should be beb to the standard of a Krooman, and not be judged by any code of civilization which holds men to deco rum. Even should be resort to native nudity the hot weather, the selecism upon custom would be pardoned by everybody but the tailors. The im-Missouri members have a punishment greater than they ought to have. To live in the interior of that State and have their names recorded in the negative on this measure of deliverance, is a duality of penalty. To spend an average long life in a penitentiary is bad enough, but to take a fair dividend of three-score-and-ten in middle Missouri would In the Senate they marched to slower much

Mr. Polk had to purge his bosom of a periles stuff which might have passed out by another duct, but no great harm was done. Mr. Aathony Kennedy of Maryland illustrated, in a series of elecutionary diagrams, the quality and manner of Baltimore Unionism. The entertainment not taking at all. Mr. K. is good-looking, and then, laudation can halt and take a very loar breath. He was sent here by a Know-Nothing Legislature, to represent that particular occation There was never a higher triumph of an attemp directed to a specific aim. There are two prothers-Anthony, without the Marc, and John P. Providence, sometimes partial, as we, in our finite sense, estimate, gave to one brains, and to the other bowels-both very useful in their fene tions, but not susceptible of the same purposes. When a United States Senator can rise in place and defend George P. Kane, whose treasure has been also conspiracy and burning, he does not lack many shades of being of the same color. The courtesy of that body is something too much taxed when the precious hours of an extraordinary session can be wasted in declare incheate rebellion. We are very patient, but we have a gentle desire to see all subterfug a takes away, so that the army must be moved, or the truth that is apparent to many will be disclosed to all-that the General-in-Chief does not interd an advance until popular clamor compels to action There are angry voices now with every wind from the North and North-West, Shall I you an incident ! Early in May I called on the President, and spoke to him earnestly, and perhaps warmly, about the exposure of the city to combardment from the high grounds of Arlington and Georgetown. There were then a pleaty of troops here for occupancy and intrese His reply was, Gen. Scott has commenced torti fications this morning, and the men are at work. uniess the rain has interrupted them. For these weeks after that, not a soldier crossed the riser. nor was there a spadeful of earth thrown up. 1. the enemy had had the courage and energy of succeedal war, never was a city in greate peril for one month than was Washingter For twenty days a Secondon flag Sappedinsolently in the face of the President, as Alexandria. Men here ground their took in rage that this snebbish hamlet, when procperity once had been, was not punished for its insults. Finally, the town was taken, and without resistance, as it could have been at the first. Do not repeat the old story about milimes science. Mon know when they are hungry they have not got three stars on their openioth